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## SCHLEY'S VINDICATION

Evidence so Far Introduced Reflects Upon Sampson and Acquits Schley of Charges of Reprehensible Conduct—Unexplained Alterations in Official Records.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 30.—Admiral Dewey and his associates on the Schley court of inquiry have been busy for ten days or so listening to evidence submitted by the navy department, and it is a curious fact that up to the present time absolutely nothing has been developed which could convict Rear Admiral Schley of anything worse than an error of judgment, but this same evidence shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that Rear Admiral Sampson, who was Schley's superior during the war, but since then has been his subordinate, has been guilty of a gross slander against his superior officer. The evidence against Rear Admiral Sampson is so complete that he could hardly escape a trial and conviction by court-martial if it were not for the fact that the scandalous attack was published more than two years ago and hence is barred by the naval statute of limitations.

Rear Admiral Sampson is not on trial before the court of inquiry, but has been on trial before the people and still is. It is therefore interesting to note that Rear Admiral Sampson made a charge against Rear Admiral Schley of the gravest possible character which has been disproved by the testimony of every officer on the stand, including many who are known as the bitter personal opponents of Schley.

Rear Admiral Sampson's notorious dispatch, in which he speaks in the most ungenerous terms of what he calls Schley's "reprehensible conduct," is at matter of official record, and as it occurred in the body of a regular report it might be excused on the ground that it was an official utterance of the commander-in-chief of the north Atlantic squadron speaking of his subordinate, and therefore could not be considered to be a public scandal.

The other charge by Rear Admiral Sampson was not official, but was accompanied by other charges which were manifestly malicious. The evidence submitted to the court this week has shown that any time since the Spanish war Rear Admiral Schley might have demanded the court-martial of Rear Admiral Sampson, and it is apparently only Schley's forbearance which has saved the professional reputation of Rear Admiral Sampson.

Rear Admiral Sampson, in his magazine article, did not make any reservation whatever, but made the positive statement that it had been the "custom" of Schley's fleet to retire at night for distance of twenty-five miles from the coast. It seems almost incredible that a man like Sampson should have made such a charge without being able to back it up, but the evidence taken by the court of inquiry has shown conclusively that this charge was false from beginning to end. Captain McCalla of the Marblehead, who has been known as a bitter personal opponent of Schley and a no less warm admirer of Sampson, tore the Century article to pieces and is corroborated by the other witnesses.

Thus it will be seen that after being given an opportunity to present its evidence the navy department has only succeeded in showing, first, that Rear Admiral Sampson's magazine article was, in its most important particular, wholly untrue, although it was written long after the events complained of, and, second, that Rear Admiral Sampson's official report, only a week after the battle, was no less unjustifiable. It is possible the navy department may have something in reserve regarding Rear-

Admiral Schley's "reprehensible conduct," but there is no possibility of breaking down the wall of evidence which has convicted Rear Admiral Sampson of publishing, over his own signature, a wholly untrue statement regarding a brother officer who at the time of the publication was his superior, although, of course, he may have believed it to be true himself.

One of the most striking developments is that official charts, log books, reports of the commanding officers of the North Atlantic fleet, and the official report of the war compiled by the bureau of navigation have been changed without regard to facts and are worthless as evidence. This has been sworn to by a number of witnesses, and when confronted with these facts the judge advocate of the court has frankly admitted that the official documents relating to the Spanish war are inaccurate and consequently entirely worthless. The most significant fact in this connection is that all the "mistakes," as Counsel Rayner generally characterizes them, are against Rear Admiral Schley. Another significant circumstance, and one which has created considerable unfavorable comment, is that without exception the witnesses who have been placed on the stand have upon direct examination given testimony damaging to Rear Admiral Schley, and in every instance this testimony has been badly shaken on cross examination. This is regarded by fair-minded persons who have followed the case closely to indicate a prejudice against Schley on the part of the officers who have already given their version of the circumstances in connection with the operations off the Cuban coast.

### DECEIVED FOR CENTURIES.

New Light on Information possessed by Columbus.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An important work, which throws a fresh light on the discovery of America by Columbus, has been written by Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy here. It is in French and will be published in this city Oct. 1. Mr. Vignaud, who is the vice-president of the Americanists society of Paris, has made a life study of the early history of America.

"The present work is intended to show that for the last four centuries we have been deceived by a fraud which hides from us the real beginnings of Columbus's project and that famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. I submit excellent reasons for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the letter of 1474 to King Alfonso of Portugal and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. The design of Columbus was not founded on any scientific basis, but on opposite confirmation as to the existence of lands to the westward."

Jay Cooke Failing.

TOLEDO, Oct. Oct. 1.—Hon. Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker and war-time financier, is critically ill at his summer home on Gibraltar, Put-in-Bay. Mr. Cooke went to Gibraltar a few days ago for bass fishing and was apparently in robust health despite his eighty years. His servants who had been instructed to call him early yesterday found him in an unconscious condition.

### TOO MUCH CURIOSITY

Landed a Peculative Hoosier Lad in Porter County Jail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Curiosity proved the undoing of James Manley, a 17-year-old boy, who was arrested on the charge of robbing the store of W. H. Wood of Deep River, Porter county, Ind., and stealing a pocket book from the cash drawer containing \$500 in cash and checks. Manley was taken back to Deep River yesterday by Sheriff Geo. Lawrence of that county.

Manley came to Chicago last Friday afternoon from Deep River, and went to the home of his foster mother, Mrs. Maud Adams, 728 West Madison street. She had not seen him for almost ten years and scarcely recognized him when he entered the house. He told her that he held a responsible position on the Grand Trunk railway, and as an evi-

## BOB EVANS

Followed by Captain Sigsbee Hero of the Maine Disaster

### HEARD IN SCHLEY CASE

Newspaper Man Describes the Brooklyn's Famous Loop as he Saw it From the Bridge of the Texas and Sigsbee Tells About the weather off Santiago

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again yesterday, concluding with Admiral Evans and hearing the new witnesses, although the evidence of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day.

## A GREAT MAN—A GREAT BOOK

Life of the Late President William McKinley by Murat Halstead. An Unequaled Offer for a Limited Time.

William McKinley's name will live in history with the great characters of the world. This is the verdict of public opinion regardless of creed, sect or party. No home is complete without the biography of this great man for young and old to read and refer to.

We have made arrangements whereby we can, for thirty days, offer the best and most successful book on McKinley to our subscribers and the people of Marshall county on such terms that everybody can have it. Look at the remarkable proposition made below.

This attractive book, The Life and Distinguished Services of William McKinley, was written by Murat Halstead, the brilliant and popular journalist, who enjoyed an intimate personal friendship with William McKinley for thirty years. Every detail of the distinguished man's life is set forth by this master hand—McKinley's birth, youth, education, army life, romantic marriage, professional attainments, brilliant public career, all down to his tragic murder and world-wide funeral are described in the author's best style. The popularity of the President, his devotion to family, his exalted patriotism, his wonderful capabilities and phenomenal success are philosophically treated. The book is an education in itself.

There is an introduction by Senator Chauncey M. Depew and special chapters by General C. H. Grosvenor, Colonel Albert Halstead and the late Secretary of State John Sherman. There are many half tone views and portraits in the work, there being 61 illustrations in all.

The book contains 540 well written, well printed pages of matter on good paper the whole being handsomely bound.

### HERE IS OUR PROPOSITION

The Plymouth Republican one year (\$1.50) and the great book \$1.50 for \$2.00.

The Plymouth Evening News ten weeks (\$1.00) and the great book (\$1.50) for \$1.50.

All arrears must be paid in advance for the time indicated, beginning at the time of the payment.

This book is handsomely and substantially bound, printed in clear type on good paper, profusely illustrated, an ornament for any library or parlor table.

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dence of his prosperity he exhibited a large roll of bills which he asked her to keep for him. Mrs. Adams believed what he said and took the money. Manley's curiosity to find out if anybody was following him from Deep River led him to loiter about in the vicinity of the Polk street depot. He had not waited long before he found out to his sorrow that the man he wanted to avoid the most was on his tracks. Wood caught him and took him to the central police station.

### Confederate Home Burned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—The confederate soldiers' home, just east of this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. There were no lives lost. There were about seventy veterans who were inmates of the building, some of them being invalids, who were rescued by their comrades.

These crispy mornings Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour tastes delicious. Ready in a moment. Buy from your grocer, 424

Admiral Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his former statement, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Raynor. The new witnesses were Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul during the Santiago campaign; Mr. Thomas M. Dienaide, a newspaper correspondent, who was with the fleet during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who was a clerk to Admiral Sampson during the war.

Captain Sigsbee's testimony covered his communications to Commodore Schley upon the latter's arrival off Santiago May 26, 1898, and at subsequent dates and dealt with the state of the weather at that period. He was asked a great number of questions by the court.

Mr. Dienaide describe the loop of the Brooklyn as seen from the Texas.

Mr. Becker testified as to dis-

patches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley. He identified the memorandum from Captain McCalla, saying there was a good landing place near Cienfuegos, which Admiral Sampson sent to Commodore Schley under date of May 19, and said that this memorandum had been carried in duplicate by the Iowa and the Dupont. Mr. Raynor questioned the witness very closely, bringing out the fact that neither of these vessels had carried the memorandum and that he was dependent upon his memory in making the statement.

Mr. Hanna said in this connection that the department expected to be able to show that four copies of this memorandum had been forwarded to Commodore Schley. Mr. Raynor responded that he would admit only one copy and that was the copy delivered by the Hawk on May 23, 1898.

### Cubans Adopt Suggestions.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The constitutional convention has accepted the recommendation of General Wood regarding the dates for holding elections and other matters in the election law.

General Wood was informed by letter that such action had been taken and, as requested by him, the names of five delegates were suggested to take the place of the convention in questions relating to the conduct of the elections.

The letter then said in view of these changes the convention considers that it has finished its task. A number of the delegates wished to dissolve the convention, but a majority decided that it could only be dissolved by an order from General Wood.

### Honored McKinley and Wood.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Federal judges and lawyers from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin at the opening of the United States circuit court of appeals here yesterday joined in honoring the memory of the late President McKinley. The exercises were also in memory of the late Judge Woods of Indianapolis, who formerly presided over the court. Judge James E. Jenkins of Milwaukee, the late judge's successor, for the first time occupied the seat of the presiding judge. Judges Grosscup, Seaman, Kohl and former Judge Blodgett were seated on either hand.

### Roosevelt on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Philippine legislation is not expected at the coming session of Congress. To a senatorial visitor President Roosevelt said he did not think it would be necessary to change the existing provisional government for a year or so. He said he now was disposed to think that in a year or so it would be necessary to provide the Philippines with some sort of a territorial government, something like that of Hawaii. This would apply to the civilized and Christianized portions. The Mohammedans, semi-civilized peoples and savages, he thought, would be ruled through the military department. Whether this would be accomplished directly through the war establishment or through the Philippine territorial government, was too early to discuss. Such discriminations, he said, would come in their proper time and order.

### Court Adjourned Again by Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 1.—News was received here last night of the death by burning of a sister of Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, which occurred in North Carolina.

Immediately upon receipt of the news, Admiral Schley and his counsel sent word to Captain Lemly offering to move the court to adjourn tomorrow, but the captain had retired and could not be seen.

## LITHUANIAN ROMANCE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO Oct. 2.—Weeping and in a state of collapse, Margaret Reidekneite, a 17-year-old Lithuanian girl of Washburn Springs, a suburb of Waukegan, had to be supported during her wedding ceremony in the arms of the groom, Michael Trunkis, whom, she says, she did not wish to marry.

The wedding ceremony was performed before a large audience of the bride's fellow-countrymen, who did not understand until too late that she was unwillingly at the altar. Now the village is in a state of indignation and the girl refuses to speak to her husband.

The scene at the close of the service was dramatic. The girl had been led into the church by her cousin, Mrs. John Vember, and her pale face and halting steps caused comment. She leaned heavily on her cousin's arm during the early part of the long service, and when the priest, Father Stappenawitz, asked her, "will you, Margaret, take this man to be your wedded husband?" she dropped to the floor. The bridegroom hastily lifted the girl to her feet, but it was several minutes before she answered.

Then, in faltering tones, came the reply, which groom and priest took for the required "yes," but which some of those in the audience say was "no."

The conduct of the girl, her reluctance, and her pitiful state caused the priest to ask her a second time if she was willing. No reply came, but the priest was told that the girl was indisposed, and the wedding went on.

Unknown to the priest Miss Reidekneite had begged her friends and her cousin—the only relative she has in America—not to allow the ceremony to take place. To her pleadings they replied:

"We Lithuanians marry young and you must, too. Trunkis is a good man and you must not object."

Trunkis, who is one of the wealthy men of the village, understood the girl's reluctance, but was hopeful that after the marriage the disagreement might disappear.

The girl came to America from Russia three months ago. She had received several encouraging letters from Mrs. John Vember, and, induced by these, had left her parents. Once here she became the belle of the district. Two neighbors sought her hand. One was Trunkis and the other Carl Voulke. Of the two Voulke apparently was the favorite.

"She would have married him, too," said Mrs. Charles Vember yesterday, "but some of the family objected. Then they began to press the case of Trunkis. He was so much in love with her that he apparently overlooked the coercive means. Whenever he came to the house she ran out the back door. Once he entered my parlor, where she happened to be, and out she went, crying that they wanted her to marry him and she would not."

"I don't know how it was managed," said Mrs. Paul Burke, "but after a time the girl was induced to say she would marry Trunkis. She even went to Chicago and bought her outfit, but she came back crying as if her heart would break."

"On Sunday the girl refused to be seen by any one," said Kate Kzlski. "When Trunkis came to the house she begged that he be not allowed to come near. He did not know of this and went away, thinking she was ill. On Sunday she fled from the house when they told her she must get ready to be married. She was found and was brought back. She did not touch one button and did not help a bit in the dressing." After the wedding was over

Father Stappenawitz returned to Chicago and the guests went to the Vember house. There the bridegroom had prepared a feast and had musicians for a dance.

"Margaret refused to sit next to him at the table," said Kate Kzlski. "She would not look at him. When the dinner was over they started to break plates, as the custom is, and she was given more than \$100."

"This custom is that every guest take a plate, break it with a silver or gold coin. The money goes to the bride. In this case she collected it all and put it in her pocket, and when her husband asked for \$15 with which to pay the musicians she refused. She has threatened to use this money in going back to Europe."

"I tell you I won't live with him," the bride said yesterday. "When the feast was over he tried to make friends with me, but I refused and I will always refuse. I don't like him."

"She is here in the house with me," said Trunkis, who is now staying at the Vember home, "and I guess she will be all right after a while. She does not know what she wants. I spent \$400 on that wedding, and I love the girl."

## GUARDS ATTACKED

A Possible Attempt to Molest the Body of McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The guard at the McKinley tomb claims to have been attacked late last night. He fired a shot, but he was diverted by a second man who was prowling about the vault and who struck at him with a knife. The blade penetrated the guard's overcoat and blouse.

Eight prisoners broke out of the county jail last night by sawing out bars over a window opening upon the court between the jail and court house. They had five minutes' start when missed. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail. They were men arrested during the McKinley funeral for various small thefts and several were known as dangerous crooks in several cities.

### Goldman Wants to Lecture.

CHICAGO, Ill. Sept. 30.—Emma Goldman's Cleveland speech, which is supposed to have incited an anarchistic doctrines in the mind of assassin Czolgosz, may be repeated in Chicago. It will be delivered here for the benefit of local anarchists, if the police do not prevent it.

Miss Goldman says she will use the same manuscript, and is so confident there is nothing objectionable or incendiary about it she will give the public and the police ample notice of her meeting. Abraham Isaak claims to have rented the largest hall he could find, but declines to give its location until arrangements are complete. As Miss Goldman expects to leave for the east before the close of the week, it is expected she will try to lecture here within a few days.

### President Roosevelt at Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 30 President Roosevelt attended divine services yesterday at the Grace Reformed Church, his chosen house of worship, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. The little building was even more crowded than a week ago, when Mr. Roosevelt first appeared there as president. Every pew was filled and chairs were placed in the aisles and about the rear of the room. A knot of people collected outside the door and several availed themselves of seats on the window sills. At the close of the services the congregation remained standing while the president left the building.